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THE SOUTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL AND GENEALOGICAL MAGAZINE

VOL. XXXVII

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No. 2

THE SPANIARDS AND THE ENGLISH SETTLEMENT IN
CHARLES TOWN

By JOSÉ MIGUEL GALLARDO

Professor of Romance Languages, College of Charleston

This paper presents a translation of Spanish documents dealing with the English settlement in Charles Town. In addition to revealing the attitude of the Spaniards towards the settlement, they contain precious bits of information on Charles Town obtained from eye-witnesses. The testimonies preserved in these records throw light on the population, fortifications, land and sea forces, trade relations, agricultural and industrial development, and other features of life in the English colony. While facts of this nature are often overlooked in historical works of a wide geographical range, and while at first sight such facts may seem to be of interest only to those who engage in studies of a regional scope, nevertheless, since Charles Town in due time played a prominent part in the extension of the English domains in the Southeast, the contents of these documents cannot be ignored by students interested in the colonial history of the United States.

The reader must bear in mind that the English had succeeded in planting a permanent settlement in Charles Town in April 1670; and that the treaty of 1670,¹ intended to settle, once and for

¹ In May 1670, Lord William Goldolphin negotiated a treaty at Madrid, by which Spain granted the English all their settlements existing in America. For the treaty see: George Chalmers, *A Collection of Treaties between Great*

all, territorial disputes between Spain and Great Britain, did not keep the English and Spaniards from casting eager eyes towards each other's territory, and constantly plotting against one another. The governor of Florida has been urged to take measures to dislodge the English enemy from St. George,² a task which he feels he cannot undertake with the forces at his disposal. But let us proceed to the documents, and allow the men who were actors in that thrilling drama to speak for themselves.

DON MANUEL DE CENDOYA, GOVERNOR OF FLORIDA, TO THE CROWN

Date: March 24, 1672³

Sire:

In a letter of October 31, 1671, I gave Your Majesty the available information concerning the English enemy. Now I am sending the latest reports brought to me by some Indians from the nearby country. I am trying to determine the accuracy of these reports, and I have sent someone under promise of reward to check the information for me. If the reports coincide, I shall endeavor to dislodge the enemy as Your Majesty commands.⁴ I am constrained to inform Your Majesty that I cannot persuade myself that the enemy is not fortified with artillery, and in order to perform this service [of dislodging the enemy] I have asked the Viceroy, the Marquis of Mancera, and the Governor of Havana each to send me one hundred soldiers, so that with them and the forces at my disposal I may be able to undertake the enterprise.

I shall keep Your Majesty informed of developments as is my

Britain and other Powers (London, 1790), II, 35; Carlos Calvo, *Colección Completa de los Tratados, Convenciones, Capitulaciones, Armisticios y Otros Actos Diplomáticos de Todos Los Estados de la América Latina Comprendidos entre el golfo de Méjico y el cabo de Hornos, Desde el Año de 1493 Hasta Nuestros Días* (Paris, 1862), I, 62.

² The Charles Town settlement was called *San Jorge* by the Spaniards; the English translation is *St. George*.

³ This letter, like the following letters, is a transcript of an original manuscript existing in the Archives of the Indies, Seville, Spain. I have used the Cunningham Transcript of A. G. I. 58-2-26, from the Library of Congress. The punctuation is the editor's.

⁴ Cendoya had received orders from the Crown to dislodge the English from St. George in a dispatch dated June 20, 1671. See V. W. Crane, *The Southern Frontier* (Durham, 1928), 10-11.

duty. May God preserve Your Majesty's Royal Person as his vassals desire, and Christianity needs.

St. Augustine, Florida. March 24, 1672.

Humble vassal of Your Majesty,
Manuel de Cendoya

The above letter is accompanied by the following:⁵

FRANCISCO PACHECO TO CENDOYA

Mr. Governor and Captain General⁶:

While I was in Asao⁷ writing a dispatch to Your Lordship, I received a message from St. Catherine, from the squad leader Pedro de Arcos, informing me of the arrival of two Cherokee Indians. Immediately I proceeded to St. Catherine, and upon my arrival determined to send these men to Your Lordship. Upon examination, one of them told me that he and four companions had gone to visit the English settlement. I asked him what they had seen there: if they had seen any ships. He told me that two ships, as large as the Sevillian ship, had come and gone, and that he had seen them depart. Inquiring of him if the ships contained many people, he replied that they carried a great number of men and four women whom he actually saw. Asking him further if he knew where they were going, he told me that he did not know. I asked him also how many people remained, and he answered that there were between thirty and forty men. He said that there were no more than ten women, in addition to two girls and four boys. I inquired whether they had been entertained, and he said they had not even been fed, because the people were alarmed at the Cosatachiqui⁸ Indians who were killing their cows, pigs, and everything they had. Upon my inquiring if the English had any forts, he told me that all they had were four poles set on the ground and a few more lying around. I told him that he was

⁵ A. G. I. 58-1-26, from Cunningham Transcripts.

⁶ Governors were usually given also the military title of captain general.

⁷ St. Simon's Island off the Georgia coast.

⁸ Probably the Chufitachique or Kasihta Indians. See J. R. Swanton, *Early History of the Creek Indians and Their Neighbors*, in the Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 73 (Washington, 1922), 217 ff, and *Collections of the South Carolina Historical Society* (Charleston, 1897), V, 186.

deceiving me, and he said that the wife of the Ospo⁹ cacique was the one who had deceived Your Lordship by telling you that there were three forts, when in reality there is only the one he has said. Informing him that the Christian Atiqui¹⁰ had said that he himself had seen the three forts [castles], he said that this is a lie, that Your Lordship has been deceived. Upon asking him if he had seen the cacique's wife, he responded that he had seen her twice, along his way to and from St. George. He was asked if she had given him any message for the governor and he replied that he had entreated her to come along with them, but she refused to do so because the last time she came to see the Spaniards at St. Catherine they had sent her to St. Augustine, and she was unwilling to come again because she was afraid. He was asked if he had seen the brother of the cacique's wife, and he said he had. I inquired if the latter had said anything to him, to which he replied negatively, although he had heard other Indians say that he [the brother] had been going back and forth to the English and telling them: "I am willing to lead you to St. Catherine, for there are few Spaniards there, and we can capture them." Then he said that he knew nothing more.

Finally he was questioned as to why he had come alone¹¹ while his companions had remained at home. He said that when they returned to their country, they found that the cacique of St. Helena and other chieftains had died. Therefore, the others were advised not to come along. As he had no companion, he invited this other Indian to come with him. I told him that he was to go to St. Augustine to report to Your Lordship on this matter, and he said that he would do so very willingly. I thereupon commanded a Christian Atiqui who came here from St. Augustine to accompany both Indians. I beg Your Lordship to show them hospitality. At the present time there is nothing further to report to Your Lordship. The squad leader Pedro de Arcos is going with these Cherokees. Your Lordship will please send me some powder and bullets because I am short of them. While I was writing this letter the caciques came to tell me that half of the firearms are without serpientes and locks. They begged me to ask Your

⁹ Jekyl Island off the Georgia coast.

¹⁰ Probably a converted Indian in the service of the Spaniards.

¹¹ Without the four companions who had gone to St. George with him.

Lordship to allow them to have them repaired, and they will pay for the work. I pray Your Lordship to grant this request, as they have been my friends on all occasions.

May God preserve Your Lordship many happy years.

Your humble servant,
Lieutenant Francisco Pacheco

Warrant: In the city of St. Augustine, province of Florida, on the 22nd day of March, 1672, the Sergeant Major Don Manuel de Cendoya, Governor and Captain General of said city and its provinces, for His Majesty, witnesses that whereas the squad leader Pedro de Arcos, on garrison duty in St. Catherine, province of Guale,¹² came to this fort with a letter from Adjutant Francisco Pacheco, leader of the Infantry, who by order of His Lordship is on duty at the said place; in which letter it is reported that an Indian of the so-called Cherokees came to him and told him about the state of the English settlement in St. George; that the said Indian was immediately sent to this garrison; and inasmuch as it is to the best interests of His Majesty's service to carry out all convenient proceedings, he ordered, and did order Antonio Camuñas, interpreter of the Guale language, to appear before Your Lordship, for the purpose of examining said Indian, whom I notified him to accept and swear; and in like manner examine the squad leader Pedro de Arcos in accordance with the provisions of this warrant in which the said letter is included. I hereby order and sign. Don Manuel de Cendoya: Before me Juan Moreno y Segovia, Public and Government Scribe.

Notice: In St. Augustine, Florida, on the aforesaid day, month and year, I, the Scribe, gave notice of said warrant to Antonio Camuñas, interpreter; and having notice thereof, he swore to God and upon the cross to interpret well and lawfully, and to assist Your Lordship by asking such questions as he is commanded to ask, and rendering the replies as they are given by the said Indians, without adding or subtracting anything therefrom, and so minded, he accepted and swore, and did not sign because he was unable to do so. In witness thereof Juan Moreno y Segovia, Public and Government Scribe.

Witness: In the city of St. Augustine, Florida, on the aforesaid day,

¹² Spanish name for Georgia, corresponding to the English *Wallie*.

month and year, pursuant to the warrant on this day issued by him, His Lordship summoned before him the squad leader Pedro de Arcos, a soldier of this garrison on duty in Guale province with other infantry forces. He was placed under oath which he took before God and upon the cross and he promised to tell the truth. Being questioned pursuant to the aforesaid warrant, he stated that while he was in St. Catherine where he is on duty as leader *vice* the Adjutant Francisco Pacheco who has gone to pacify the infidel Indians that have come to Ospo, there came two infidel Indians from St. Helena who live near the enemy's settlement¹³ named St. George, where they had seen two large vessels that had come from abroad with people. These ships left taking along many men as well as four women. The Indians were unable to tell where they were going. Asking them about the state of the enemy's settlement, they answered that the English and the Cosatachiqui Indians were not on friendly terms because the latter were killing the cows and pigs owned by the English. This is what the deponent heard from the Indians, and he remits himself to the testimonies given by the same before His Lordship. And the above is the truth according to the oath he has taken, which he affirmed and ratified. He said he was about thirty-three, and he did not sign because he could not write. Signed by His Grace,¹⁴ Don Manuel de Cendoya. Before me Juan Moreno y Segovia, Public and Government Scribe.

Witness: And immediately following, His Grace summoned before him an infidel Indian, who being an unbeliever, was not sworn. He said his name was Diacan. Through Antonio Camuñas, interpreter of the Guale language, another interpreter called Diego, a native of St. Catherine, was examined. The latter, being a Christian, was duly sworn, before God and upon the cross, and promising to tell the truth, he was directed to question Diacan as follows:¹⁵ He was asked his birthplace, whence he came and

¹³ According to previous testimony, only one of these Indians had been to St. George.

¹⁴ Previously the scribe has alluded to the governor as His Lordship (*Su Señoría*); in this instance he entitles him His Grace (*Su Merced*). The expressions in Spanish are synonymous in meaning.

¹⁵ The document is ambiguous at this point, but the reader must bear in mind that the scribes were not necessarily highly educated men, and they seem to be at pains to envelop everything they say in a plethora of legalistic verbiage.

whither he was going. He says he is a native of St. Helena, and that he was in the enemy's settlement named St. George about a month and a half ago. He states that he went to the English settlement of St. George with a brother of the Ospo's cacique's wife, who came to our garrison last year. He observed that the settlement has about thirty small houses,¹⁶ while on the other side of the river he saw four small houses,¹⁷ which he did not visit and thus is unable to give any information as to their occupants. Since he says he was in the St. George settlement, he was asked about the ships the enemy had in port and their size. He said that when he arrived in the said town there were two large vessels in port, and in a few days a large number of people embarked in them; in his opinion more than one hundred men and ten women. He heard they were leaving in search of provisions to bring back to the town. He thinks that after these people left, there remained according to his count about thirty men, seven girls, ten women and two boys. It seemed to this witness that they wanted to break up the settlement, for although they had gathered a good crop of corn and peas, as well as other crops they had planted, they do not consider the country very healthy because they have lost some people; furthermore, the Cofatachique [sic] Indians had been killing their cattle, cows and pigs. While this witness was in the settlement, he saw five of their men die. He stated that it was reported that the ships were going after flour for sustenance. Since he said he was in the enemy's town, he was asked if their fortress has stone walls, its altitude, its artillery, and how many forts [castles] the English have. He said that he saw no other fort or soldiers except the house in which the governor dwells. Around the house he saw only stakes standing on the ground, some of which were placed crosswise, and within them there were about ten pieces [of artillery]. On the road a short distance from the governor's house where a captain and some men were on guard, there were four pieces of artillery pointing towards the road. He stated that he did not see any more forts or forces, and he does not know if there are any outside the town. He himself saw none. The pieces of artillery located in the spot where the captain and the men are on duty, as he said, are there to cover the

¹⁶ Located on west bank of Ashley River, the original site of Charles Town.

¹⁷ On the east side of the Ashley River, where modern Charleston is located.

boats that enter the river, and stop on the bank a long distance from the mouth of the bar through which they enter. These are his answers to the questions asked him. He affirms that what he has stated is the truth, and the said Antonio Camuñas and the said interpreter declare that all that he has testified is the truth according to the oath he has taken.¹⁸ His Grace, the said governor, having seen this deponent, asked him again through the said interpreter if he would be willing to go back to the enemy's settlement, examine and reconnoitre it, ascertain its population and armaments, and bring a true and accurate report of everything. In His Majesty's name he offered him tools, clothing, and anything else he might desire to the value of one hundred dollars. He said he was willing to go to the enemy's town to reconnoitre, as His Lordship the Governor may order, but there must be a proviso; to wit: that he must take a token from His Lordship, such as a letter, and bring a reply to it. In this manner he will be believed and will not be able to deceive His Lordship. He answered the aforesaid through the said interpreter, and they did not sign because they were unable to write. Signed by His Lordship, Don Manuel de Cendoya—Before me Juan Moreno y Segovia, Public and Government Scribe.

As it appears from the original warrants with which they were checked and corrected as they were examined by me; the said documents remaining in my power and office, to which I remit myself.

And in witness thereof, by order of the Governor and Captain General, I issue the presents in the city of St. Augustine, Florida, on the twenty-sixth day of the month of March, 1672; written on seven sheets of ordinary paper including this one with my seal, since there is no stamped paper in this garrison; whereof I bear witness.

I made my seal (there is a seal here). In witness to the truth: Juan Moreno y Segovia, Public and Government Scribe. Notation on back: Received October the eleventh.

¹⁸ See note 15. At this point it is made clear that the deponent was Diacan, and Diego was the interpreter.

DON NICOLAS PONCE DE LEON TO THE QUEEN

Date: July 8, 1673¹⁹

Madam:

In a royal dispatch of July the thirtieth of last year, Your Majesty deigned to inquire how long the English have been in St. George, how many people they have, and what forces will be necessary to dislodge them from that post. The said town has been settled since 1669. It is located sixty leagues to the north of us on the same coastline. It was first populated by settlers without any infantry garrison. Don Francisco de la Guerra y de la Vega, at the time governor of this garrison, being apprised of this fact, dispatched three vessels with infantry to dislodge the enemy from that post. As the vessels were about to enter port, they were overcome by a storm and were forced to drift asea. Thus an enterprize which promised a favorable outcome, met with disaster.²⁰ Since then no more attempts have been made against that post because we have had reports that the population has been increased by the addition of a large number of people, arms and artillery. The English are allied with several Indian nations, and are constantly receiving supplies from England, Virginia, Bermuda, the Barbados, and other settlements of their nation, especially from Virginia, an old settlement of great importance, that this nation has on the same coastline and direction, two hundred leagues from the port of St. George, its [Virginia's] boundary being near the latter's. For these reasons, the forces in our garrison have not been enough to dislodge the enemy from that post, and in view of the increase in their forces, we are justly uneasy about an invasion. Should the English gain possession of this garrison, they would become masters of the entire range down to Cape Cañaveral²¹ which is at the outlet of the Bahama Channel and of our extensive provinces. Such a calamity would result in the disintegration of the Faith and the abandonment of the natives. If the enemy

¹⁹ A. G. I. 58-2-14. From Transcript in W. Lowery. *The Spanish Settlements within the Present Limits of the United States*, Vol. VIII. Hereafter this collection will be referred to as the Lowery Transcripts.

²⁰ Crane, *op. cit.*, p. 10; *Collections of the Historical Society of South Carolina*, V, 179, 185, 187, 194 f., 198-200, 288.

²¹ Cape on Florida coast.

managed to take possession of the province of Apalache, eighty leagues west of this post [St. Augustine], the damage to Your Majesty's service in the lands on the Mexican sea and gulf would be considerable, and irreparable injury would be wrought on our commerce in America. This province, besides having a very fertile soil abundant in many products and with a large number of natives, contains several convenient ports which would offer shelter to the vessels of the enemy, and many trees which would provide lumber for construction purposes. This province of Apalache is located on the windward side of the Bahama Channel, at the head of its passageway, and is in such a convenient spot that in a few days the English could explore from Tortuga to the coasts of Havana, Campeche and Veracruz, and over-run freely the pathways of the galleons, fleets and all other vessels going to those kingdoms to trade with the Windward Islands and the mainland. With their piracy, the English could do much damage to the service of Your Majesty and her vassals. By fortifying this garrison, such contingencies may be avoided. In the meantime the thing to do is to bring to completion the fort which is under construction, and provide it with soldiers and necessary supplies, so that in case of an emergency it may be properly equipped. Besides the fifty additional infantrymen for which we have begged Your Majesty in a letter of the same date, we are asking for one hundred more men in order to bring the two companies to full strength, as well as for more arms of which we are short.

We have inadequate information regarding the present state of the English settlement and the means of dislodging the inhabitants therefrom. We receive some reports from the natives who go there, but they do not have sense enough to give an accurate account of the fortifications, and other essential facts. The best available reports have come from an Irishman who fled from that town. I am enclosing his testimony for Your Majesty. The fact still remains, as has been previously stated, that this garrison does not have sufficient forces to dislodge the English from the post they hold today. The enterprise is further made difficult by the conditions of the coastland, made up of lowlands with many shoals and sandbars. The ebb and flow of the sea through the various estuaries and inlets flood the ground, making it swampy, and thus inaccessible to infantry on the march and for the transportation of

artillery. It is, therefore, necessary to reach the enemy's port sailing on small craft within the shoals and estuaries. It seems most advisable that in case Your Majesty should deign to organize the Windward Fleet (which would be of great value), its general might be ordered to dislodge the enemy from St. George. With superior forces and aided by the available people in this garrison with their craft, the task will be easy of achievement. But the chances of success will diminish if we allow the enemy time to improve his fortifications.

Your Catholic Majesty, whose Catholic and Royal Person may God preserve many years as Christianity needs, will command as She deems best. St. Augustine, Florida, July 8, 1673.

Don Nicolás Ponce de León

REPORT OF THE WAR BOARD OF THE INDIES TO THE QUEEN²²

Date: Feb. 12, 1674

On the margin of the documents the following names appear:

Count of Medellin; Marquis of Montalban; Marquis of Ontiveros; Prince of Barbanzon, Marquis of Montealegre; Don Thomas de Valdes; Don Juan de Sanfelices; Don Joseph Ponce.²³

Madam:

On different consultations the War Board has appraised Your Majesty of the uneasiness that has been justly aroused by the English settlements in the Indies. We are constantly receiving reports that they are on the increase and are being fortified. Lately, Don Nicolás Ponce de León, Sergeant Major of the Florida garrison, acting governor since the death of the governor, in a letter dated July eighth of the past year, answering the one written him under date of July thirtieth, 1672, ordering him to dislodge the English, reports as follows:

He says the English settlement dates back to 1669, and that it is located sixty leagues to the north of St. Augustine on the same coastline. The first settlement had no infantry garrison, and being appraised of that fact, Don Francisco de la Guerra y de la

²² A. G. I. 58-2-14. Lowery Transcripts, VIII.

²³ Members of the War Board of the Indies.

Vega, at that time governor of these provinces [the Florida provinces], sent three vessels with infantry to dislodge the inhabitants from that spot. He was not successful because as the ships were about to enter the port they were overcome by a storm which caused them to drift asea. Since then nothing has been done about the matter. As for information concerning this new settlement, our authorities have learned that it has been strengthened with men, arms and artillery, and several Indian nations have become its allies. The settlement is growing every day because of the aid and supplies coming from England, Virginia, Bermuda, the Barbados and other settlements of English nationality on that coast, especially from Virginia, an old settlement of great importance, and so extensive that although it is two hundred leagues from the port of St. George, the boundaries of its jurisdiction reach the vicinity of the latter's. For these reasons the forces in our garrison have not been sufficient to dislodge the English from St. George. In view of such danger, the garrison has been uneasy about an invasion, inasmuch as the enemy could get hold of the entire range down to Cape Cañaveral, at the outlet of the Bahama Channel, if our fort should be taken. If the English should happen to occupy Apalache, eighty leagues due west, they could do untold damage to the Catholic religion by causing the natives to remain in utmost abandonment. With the ports they hold on the sea and on the Mexican gulf, they could cause irreparable damage to our commerce in America. This Apalache province is very fertile in native products and has many ports that could offer shelter to the ships of the enemy, as well as an abundance of lumber for building purposes. It is greatly favored by its location on the windward side of the channel, at the head of its passageway, and from such a convenient spot the English could easily explore Tortuga, Havana, Campeche and Veracruz, running freely over those seas travelled by galleons, fleets and other vessels on their way to these kingdoms to trade with the Windward Islands and the mainland.

Discussing ways and means of dislodging the English from the port of St. George, he says that he is dubious about the outcome, because his information is very scant and unreliable. Furthermore the coastland is very low and swampy, and thus inaccessible to infantry on the march, and the many coves and sandbars make it impassable for large vessels. Thus the only feasible solution seems

to be the organization of the Windward Fleet with urgent instructions to its general (since it is a very important matter) to undertake the task, aided by the available people with small craft in the garrison. This seems the only possible way to carry out the enterprise, but we must proceed without delay, as otherwise the English will have time to complete their fortifications.

With the aforesaid letter the Board examined two letters from the Viceroy, the Marquis of Mancera, dated December first, 1671, and June twentieth, 1673, in which he replied to dispatches ordering him to aid the Florida garrison at regular intervals in order that it may make the necessary preparations and defenses. He was ordered to give the governor of the Florida provinces whatever assistance he might need to dislodge the English from the port of St. George. He mentions the amounts of silver sent him for the regular budget and for fortifying the fortress he has been ordered to build at the port of the city of St. Augustine. He likewise mentions the difficulties entailed in the matter of dislodging the enemy, inasmuch as the English held that settlement before the peace treaty²⁴ was signed, and furthermore because there are very few men available for the undertaking. He says that if Your Majesty does not wish to send infantry from Spain for all the windward posts, it is to be feared that the bad state of the garrisons and their reduced strength will place them in the hands of the enemy, much to his sorrow and regret, although he feels he is not to blame, since he has given due and timely warning. Regarding this message, as well as the messages of the governors of those coasts, Your Majesty has decreed and the Board has ordered that the largest number of men available be sent to be distributed among the garrisons where they are most needed. However, the number secured has been much smaller than the number actually needed.

In order to consider the matter with the prudence and wisdom required by cases of this importance, the Board decided to take cognizance of the peace treaty drawn in 1670 with the King of Great Britain, regarding America. It seems that Article VII covers this case, and it is set forth as follows: "All offenses, losses, damages and injuries that the Spanish and English nations have inflicted upon each other in any time past, and for any cause or

²⁴ Treaty of 1670. See note 1.

reason whatever, are to be relegated to oblivion, as if they had never occurred. Furthermore, it is hereby agreed that the Most Serene King of Great Britain, his heirs and successors will have to hold and to possess perpetually and with full right of highest empire, ownership, and possession all the lands, regions, islands, colonies, and dominions situated in West India [*sic*] or any part of America that the said King of Great Britain and his subjects at present hold and possess; wherefore, under this title, or any other pretext whatsoever there shall never be any judicial action or dispute henceforth."

Having full understanding of this article of the peace treaty, the Board considers that compliance therewith should be mutual on the part of the vassals of both crowns. But its observance not being equally honored, as appears from the continued hostilities of the English against Your Majesty's subjects in those coasts and seas; from their usurping our trade from Palo de Campeche and stealing our products as if they were the fruits of their own labor; and from their deriving such great wealth therefrom that their greed moves them to extend their dominions in the Indies, founding new settlements as one can readily see by those they have in St. George, the boundary lagoon, and on the windward and leeward coasts of Catoche cape; the Board recognizes that this matter has reached such a crisis that one can justly say that if the remedy is not promptly applied the Indies will be lost. As we have a dearth of men, and the English have many settlements and ships, as can readily be seen, they can easily plan and carry out whatever may be to their greatest convenience and advantage, while we have not enough forces to oppose them. Consequently, they are doing exactly as they wish, being aided in their endeavours by their possession of the island of Jamaica. This island is located at a very convenient spot on the windward coasts, and is therefore the center of their piracies. The result is that their population and trade are constantly increasing, their fortifications are making rapid progress, and they are becoming formidable in the face of our weakness.

As this state of affairs causes the Board a great deal of concern and anxiety, it begs to inform Your Majesty that its greatest sorrow and grief are aroused by the thought of the diminution of the Catholic faith resulting from the intercourse between the

Indians and the English. At present the latter are scattered over the mainland from the coast of Campeche and Florida to the Mexican gulf, and it is a certain fact that they will continue to grow because of the pains they are taking to send families. If all this is not stopped promptly, they will impress on the Indians as easily as on tender plants the error of their heresies, and the license thus offered will induce the latter to surrender and thus afford the English a firmer hold on the land, enabling them to enjoy its fruits. Not only will this cause great damage among the natives who have been converted to our Holy Faith, by their backsliding to idolatry, but there will be no means of converting those who still remain infidels; wherefore, the main purpose that has animated Your Majesty and her glorious predecessors in spending great treasures for the salvation of these souls, so that they may enjoy the spiritual graces of the Church, will come to naught. This consideration is so weighty that the Board advises that all possible means be applied to arrest the great damage that is being inflicted by the English in the posts they occupy. They are violating the purity of our religion, which must be defended at all costs. Furthermore, the preservation of our kingdom depends on the retention of the overseas domains, and more so at the present juncture, when we need the treasures of the Indies to look after the safety of all.

Although the Windward Fleet may be of some help in remedying such serious dangers (with which consideration in view Your Majesty has determined to re-establish it, ordering the Council to find the necessary means to equip and man it), there is a great dearth of resources, inasmuch as Your Majesty has used all that has been borrowed (amounting to more than 900,000 pesos) on the Royal fleet and armies in Catalonia, Flanders, and Germany. Wherefore it will not be possible to organize this fleet as quickly as the emergency demands, particularly if the English break the treaty and attempt some invasions on the most important of Your Majesty's posts. In such attempts, they could rely upon the French, and their combined forces could build up a large army corps with which our forts could be overcome. The enemy would then place us in a very difficult situation by forcing us to send all our maritime forces to recover our possessions, thus leaving these kingdoms without their defense, much needed, especially at this time. Such a situation may develop, and it is wise to act with the

urgency that the matter demands. The Board, therefore, does not hesitate to bring this matter to the attention of Your Majesty, being deeply pained that the urgency of the situation compels it to submit the aforesaid facts to Your Majesty's wise consideration, so that, being apprised of the terms of the peace treaty, the state of affairs on the coasts of the Indies, the settlements and naval forces of the English, and the evident risk to which our provinces are exposed, if the English are not quickly dislodged from the port of St. George which they have occupied and from other new settlements recently planted, Your Majesty will be pleased to decide what may be most suitable to maintain and preserve the extensive dominions in the Indies, and thus continue the spread of our Holy Faith in those kingdoms, which is the main object that should move us in this matter if we are to achieve the success which (God willing) shall crown Your Majesty's efforts in all parts of the monarchy.

Your Majesty will order as She deems most fitting to her service.

(To be continued)

RECORDS FROM THE BLAKE AND WHITE BIBLES

Annotated by MABEL L. WEBBER

(Continued from January)

James Jeremiah Brickell White was married to Miss Rebekah Jane Williams the 26th July, '36, at Nashville, Tennessee.

She was the daughter of Gen^l. Robert Williams & of Rebekah Jane Smith, of Raleigh, N. C.

Their first son, Blake Leay, was born on the 16th of July, 1837, & departed this life on the 9th of July 1841.

Their second son was born on the 19th of November, 1843, and was baptised, Blake Leay Fraswin.

Their 3rd Child was born 29th April, 1845 & Baptised Lezinka Augusta.

Their 4th child Mary Bourquin

(cut out)

. . . return from Mexico.

The fifth child of James J. B. & Rebeka White, was born the 23^d December, 1848, named Harry Hill.

On the 10th January '39 Henry B. Brickell was married to Miss Elizabeth Perkins Smith, daughter of Nicholas P. Smith & Mary O. Perkins, of N. C.

Their first child was born 19th December, 1839, in the State of Tennessee, & baptised Mary Augustus.

Their second child was born 13th August, 1841, Baptised James Jeremiah White.

Their 3rd child was born the 7th May 1843. Baptised Lemuella Smith.

Their 4th Child was born 22 March, 1845, Baptised Nicholas Smith & died 6th April 1845, in the State of Mississippi.

On the 5th Feb. 1844, Elizabeth Medora Brickell, Daughter of W^m A. Brickell, was married to Charles Franklin Hamer, of Mississippi.

Their first child, Malachi Bladgegood, was born 17th October, 1845.

Their second child, Clara Medora, born 12th Febr^y 1847.

The fifth child of James J. B. & Rebeka White was born the 23rd December 1848, named Harry Hill.

Departed this life 25th December, 1851, at a quarter after 7 o'clock P.M. at my residence, 21 Legare St my beloved Sister Eliza O'Driscoll, aged 55 years & 9 months.

Departed this life, on Thursday 26 August, 1852 [cut out] . . . Years 2 months, 26 days, deeply lamented by our whole family, She was the nurse of all my children.

Died of scarlet fever, on Friday, 4th March 1850, Malachi B. & Clara Medora, eldest children of C. F. & Elizabeth M. Hamer.

They were interred in the same grave at the new cemetery in Yazoo City, in the State of Mississippi.

Departed this life, on the 4th of December, 1852, Eliz. Mary Brickell, relict of James Brickell, M.D. in the state of Mississippi, at the residence of Charles F. Hamer, aged 79 years, 9 months & 10 days. She was my eldest sister.

Married on Thursday, 7th Feby. 1850, my dearly beloved daughter, Anna Cornelia, to W^m Allston Gourdin, second Son of Dr. Theodore Gourdin & Eliza Frances, only daughter of Dr. W^m Allston, all of Georgetown So. Ca.

He was born on the 4th Day of April, 1827 at Georgetown, So. Ca.

Born, on Sunday night, 17 Nov. 1850, Allston O'Driscoll, son of W^m Allston & Anna C. Gourdin, at the family residence 21 Legare St. was baptised by Bishop Gadsden, at St. Phillips Church, the 7th March, '51 Sponsors Mrs. Ann Pettigru, John B. White, & Octavius A. White, M.D.

Born on Wednesday morning, at half past 8 o'clock, Anna Rachel, 24th March, 1852, at the Family residence, 21 Legare Street, Daughter of W^m Allston and Anna C. Gourdin.

Baptised at St. Phillips Church, on 4 June, 1852 by the Rev. J. B. Campbell, Sponsors: W^m Allston Gourdin, Mrs. Paul T. Gervais & Miss Elizabeth Winthrop Chanler—Miss Charlotte White, as her proxy.

Born on Thursday Morning, 17 June, 1852, at 2 o'clock, John Bellinger, at the family residence, 21 Legare Street, 2nd Son of Octavius A & Claudia R. White. Baptised Tuesday 14 Sept, by the Rev^d. Mr Sullivan at St. Finbars John Bellinger, Sponsors Mrs. Dr. Bellinger & Claudian B. Northrop, Esq.

Born Friday 6th August, 1852, Twins, a daughter & a son,

children of Alonzo J & Eliza M. White. Baptised at St. Michaels Church, in Charleston, by the Rev^d. Mr. Keith, the boy named W^m Moultrie, the girl Louisa Hall.

Sponsors for the boy Dr. & Mrs. W^m. Moultrie & Thomas Grimke White. Sponsors for the Girl, Mr. K. Box, Louisa Bonneau & Rebeka Ingraham.

Departed this life, 12th January, 1853, at his residence, in the city of New York, the Rev. John White Chanler, in the 60th year of his age, & a Minister of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

He was the son of my Uncle Isaac Chanler M.D.¹ & Sarah, only Sister of Blake Leay White my revered Father.

Died on Wednesday, 28 June, 1853, Louisa Hall, infant daughter of Alonzo J & Eliza M. White—at their residence the corner of Laurens St. & East Bay.

... Departed this life, Friday 8th July, 1853, at 2 o'clock, A.M. at the family residence 21 Legare St. my precious & beloved daughter Anna Cornelia Gourdin, aged 24 years, 8 months & 24 days.

Her remains are deposited temperarily in the Roper Vault, inclosed in an Iron Sarcophagus, there to wait the return of her affectionate and devoted Husband, being absent at Baltimore, on urgent business.

Died at the family residence of her Father, John Bellinger, M.D. on the 15th April 1854, at half past seven o'clock A.M. Claudia Rebeka, Wife of Octavius A. White, M.D. age 25 years, 9 months & 2 days, having been born the 3rd July, 1828. The remains were placed in an Iron Sarcophagus & deposited, in the Vault of the Ogier family for the present, & in St. Patricks Church Yard.

¹ Isaac Chanler M.D. who died in 1802, married first in 1771 Sarah White, daughter of Col. John White and Mary Leay; he married second in 1800 Catherine McCord widow. He was the son of Rev. Isaac Chanler, a Baptist Minister of note who had a church at Ashley River. Isaac Chanler M.D. had besides the Rev. John White Chanler, daughters Mary, who married Thomas Marshall in 1794, and Sarah, who married Christian Logan in 1803, and possibly other children.

White Hall plantation (see pp. 42 and 43 of vol. 36, 1935) about five miles from Pineopolis, formerly the property of Blake Leay White, was later owned by Thomas Porcher who built, about 1824, the present residence, doomed to destruction if the new Santee Canal project is carried out (F. M. Kirk in *News and Courier*, Sept. 1, 1935)

Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Edw^d B. and Delia W. White was born the 13th January, 1846, & was baptised on Ash Wednesday, the 25th Feby 1846 at St. Michaels Church, by the Rev. K. Trapier [sic Trapier Keith] Sponsors Mrs. Anna White, Delia & — White.

Edward Allston, Son of Edw^d B. & Delia W. White was born 25 August 1849, and was baptised on the — November 1849, at St. Michaels Church, by the Rev^d. — Young, Sponsors Robert F. W. Allston, Edw^d B. White & Sarah A Adams, his Aunt.

Julius Bache, Son of Edw^d B. & Delia W. White, was born 8th March 1851 & was baptised on Good Friday, 18th April, 1851, by the Rev^d. Thomas I. Young, at St. Michaels Church: Sponsors Alexander Dallas Bache, Octavius A. White & Delia W. White.

Married on Wednesday evening 11th April, 1855, at St. Phillips Church, Charleston, S. C. Thomas Grimke White to Ella Louise elder daughter of Joseph David Eddings Esqr. of St. Helena, & Abigail Ann, daughter of John Gabriel Seabrook, of Edisto Island, So. Ca.

The wedding was attended by numerous relatives and friends both from the City & Country & after the ceremony the immediate family of the Bride and Groom, repaired to their residence in Limehouse St. where all partook of a sumptuous entertainment.

Mary Bourquin Daughter of Edw^d B. and Delia W. White, was born 28th of August 1855, Baptised at St. Michaels Church, by the Rev^d. Mr. Keith, 21st Nov. '55. Sponsors Elizabeth W. Chanler, of New York, & Thomas G. White & Delia W. White.

Married in the city of New York, by the Rev^d. Dr. Taylor, — Church, Octavius Augustus White, M.D. to Elizabeth Winthrop Chanler, second daughter of the Rev^d. John White Chanler & Elizabeth S. Chanler, on the 12 Dec^r. 1855.

Departed this life on the 25th of December, 1855, at his plantation in the State of Mississippi, Yazoo County, Henry Bourquin Brickell, of pulmonary consumption, aged 55 years & 3 months.

Born, the 1st day of October, 1856, a Daughter of Octavius Augustus & Elizth. W. White, at Charleston, $\frac{1}{2}$ past 6 A.M. Corner of Meeting & Water St.

She was baptised by the Rev^d. Dr. Taylor of Grace Church, N. Y. on the 29th Nov. 1856, at 1 o'clock P.M. a large circle of Relatives were present.

The ceremony was performed at the residence of Mrs. Chanler, 2nd Avenue.

The water used on the occasion had been casually brought from the River Jordan by Mrs. Folsom.

The Bowl was the same used for the like purpose by several generations in the family & was said to be the identical bowl from which her great ancestor "Peter the Head Strong" had been baptised.

She was named Elizabeth Winthrop. Sponsors Mrs. Margaret Folsom & Mrs. M. S. Rutherford, B. R. Winthrop & J. W. Chanler.

Departed this life on Sunday morning, 11th January, 1857, at 2 o'clock, Harriet C. O'Driscoll, relict of Dennis O'Driscoll, Esq^r. aged about 69 years, & interred at Avondale by the side of her Mother.

—Fine—

The Courier

August 25, 1859

DEATH OF JOHN BLAKE WHITE.—A venerable citizen full of years and rich in the affections and regards of a younger generation, has gone from us. Our obituary column announces the decease of John Blake White, Esq who was near the completion of his seventy-ninth year, and had been for some time quietly expecting his Euthanasia.

The claims of this aged and worthy citizen to remembrance are too numerous to receive adequate mention at this time. As artist and man of letters, his name is honorably identified with the palmiest days of our city, and with the earliest efforts in intellectual and artistic improvement. To his pencil we owe "The Rescue," and the well known "Camp of Marion," with other pieces—including the two battle pieces of Eutaw and New Orleans, which now adorn the Senate Chamber in Columbia, and were presented to the State by their patriotic author. Another piece was presented to President Jackson—with these exceptions the products of Mr. White's pencil remained in his possession.

He was early addicted to the muses, and was, we believe, the first native of this city who furnished a play for the Charleston Theatre. He wrote in all three plays, which were produced on this stage in the flourishing days of the "Old Theatre." He was also

an active and ever acceptable contributor to the lectures, essays, &c., of the "Literary and Philosophical Society," and, in the course of an essay on capital punishment before that society, introduced that graphic sketch of an execution, which was selected to represent his power of authorship in the "Charleston Book."

The good, and the gifted, and the great, who lived and toiled in the past generation for the honor and glory of our city and commonwealth in social, moral, intellectual and aesthetic efforts, found John Blake White a zealous assistant.

Gentle in life, he has gently passed away in ripe and honored age.

INSCRIPTIONS FROM THE BAPTIST CHURCH YARD,
BEAUFORT, S. C.

Copied by MARIE H. HEYWARD and ALICE R. HUGER SMITH
(Continued from July 1935)

Mary and Lawrence Mount who were born on the 25 of August 1869. Mary died the 3rd of May, 1870, Lawrence the 28 of June 1870.

Freddy Infant son of Frederick and Sarah R. Cope [?] Died July 16, 1859 Aged 5 months 25 Days.

Lila Hagood Burckmyer. February 18, 1873–October 27, 1895.
Gertrude Hagood, wife of Charles Bellinger, 1859–1923.

Richard Caldwell Adams. Son of B. C. and J. A. Adams. Died June 26, 1885, In the 17th year of his age.

William Adams. Died July 26, 1884. Aged 79 yrs. 10 mos. 29 dys. and his wife Elizabeth R. Adams. Died Dec. 21, 1884. Aged 71 yrs. 8 mos. 28 dys.

Mrs. Julia Chadwick. Eldest daughter of B. C. and J. O. Adams. Died Oct. 30, 1897, In the 27th year of her age.

William Townsend Adams Born Oct. 14, 1884, Died Apr. 18, 1906.

Woodman of the World Memorial.

Bedford B. Chadwick, Born December 9, 1860. Died February 7, 1912.

Mother. Minnie A. Brown. Born Jan. 13, 1868. [Text]

Father. George Martin Brown. June 13, 1864. July 15, 1928. [Text.]

[Wooden head piece.] T. L. P. Bettison, Born the 22. Day of July, and died the [rest worn off]

Katie A. Wife of V. J. Cook. July 8, 1877. Sept 22, 1924. [Verses.]

Glenn C. son of Henry H. and Cantly M Creech. Died of yellow fever 9 Oct. 1854 aged 9 years. Also an infant born dead 10 Aug. 1855

George F. Ricker. Feb. 10, 1842. Oct. 21, 1919.

Alice S. daughter of George F. and Lizzie A. Ricker. August 7, 1871. August 2, 1907.

Herbert Ricker. Born March 8, 1872—Died June 2, 1872, aged 2 mos. 25 days.

Leroy Ricker. Born Dec. 4, 1878. Died Jan. 9, 1879 aged 6 weeks, 4 days.

E. Frank Ricker. May 28, 1874. August 24, 1908
[Large Stone] Cummings.

C. I. Cummings. May 19, 1859. June 28, 1917.
[Shaft] Cummings.

Sacred to the memory of William Cummings. Born Oct. 21, 1828. Died Jan. 10, 1896. [Obit. and Text.]

Olivia Cordelia, wife of Wm. Cummings. Born June 6, 1829. Died Nov. 20, 1911.

Elizabeth Dopson. April 15, 1848. July 25, 1920. [Obituary.]

N. E. H. Dopson. Jan. 22, 1846. July 18, 1907.

Mary J. Searcey. Born at Midway S. C. Oct. 4, 1844. Died June 26, 1912, at Port Royal S. C.

Edward W. Doane. Born Dec. 24, 1828. Died Oct. 21, 1882.
[Text.]

Joseph E. Spearing. Died July 27, 1862. Aged 1 yr. 4 mo. 14 days.

Alexander J. Hamilton. Died on the 2nd. January 1859. Aged 22 years, 4 months and 24 days.

Mrs. Martha Washington Hucks, who departed this life in Beaufort S. C. on the 7th of August 1855 In the 28th year of her age. At an early age she joined the Baptist Church and evinced her sincerity by a close and constant walk with God. She blessed with Christianity the happy and lovely qualities of the wife and Mother for she was ever kind and affectionate.

Our Devoted Mother, Sarah Ann Kearns Sharp. Born Nov. 25, 1827. Died Nov. 11, 1908. [Text.]

Jessie Sharp. Born Sept. 10, 1853. Died April 29, 1918.

Henry Reid Sharp. Born Nov. 12, 1857. Died June 27, 1917.

Alexander B. Sharp. Born Nov. 22, 1854. Died April 6, 1893.

Rachel C. Sharp. Born April 15, 1855. Died Dec. 28, 1891.

Willie, son of Daniel H. and Martha E. Hutchinson, born in Salem Mass. Feb. 4, 1875. Died August 7, 1875.

[Painted wood] Richard Denby, son of D. H. and M. E. Hutchinson. Born March 3, 1878. Died August 25, 1878.

Samuel L. Bostock, who departed this life Dec. 11, 1906. In the 66th year of his age. [Confederate marker].

Elizabeth Green Bostock, 1803-1889.

Florence, daughter of E. E. and K. M. Groom.

Born Nov. 29, 1875. Died Sept. 19, 1876.

Slusser.

[Shaft] In memory of a Mothers Love. Belle M. Slusser,
1855-1909.

[Lot] Densler. [One grave unmarked]

Wm. O'Reilly. Born Nov. 26, 1838. Died Sept. 25, 1906.
Father.

Our daughter Pearl Crosby. August 21, 1904. March 31,
1905 [Text.]

Ida Clifford Densler. Born Nov. 12, 1902. Died Aug. 13,
1903. [Lines.]

[Wooden Marker. Name obliterated]

Lewis S. Stearns, of Elizabeth City, New Jersey. Born at
Middlebury Vt. July 29, 1815. Died at Beaufort S. C. Sept.
13, 1863.

Charlotte M. wife of Ruben G. Holmes and daughter of Samuel
Keith of Middleboro, Mass. Died Nov. 5, 1873, aged 41 years.

Niels Christensen. Vielly, Denmark, Jan. 31, 1840. Beaufort,
S. C. Feb. 4, 1909.

[Bricked Enclosure with two flat stones] My Dear Wife. [Foot-
stone] F. M. F. Our Little Florence. [Footstone] E. L. F.

A. McNair Cunningham, M.D. A resident of Beaufort S. C.
for many years. Who departed this Life in Florida on the 9th of
May 1858, aged 38 years 8 months and 16 days.

Mrs. E. A. Koger. Died Oct. 26, 1898, aged 67.

B. S. Brown Jr. April 22, 1881. Jan. 27, 1917.

Herman Peter, son of H. P. and C. P. Schwartz. Sept. 20,
1906. June 13, 1923.

Caroline Paul Schwartz, wife of Herman P. Schwartz. Daughter
of Charles L. and Annie D. Paul. Born Oct. 29, 1878. Died
Dec. 14, 1913.

Sallie C. Wallace, wife of John N. Wallace. Feb. 12, 1871.
April 27, 1914.

John N. Wallace. Dec. 28, 1850. Jan. 31, 1916.

William H. Burn. March 26, 1836. May 3, 1914. Father.

Emily A. Burn. May 4, 1838. Dec. 15, 1916. Mother.

Irene L. Burn. April 16, 1865. Oct. 1, 1910.
 Wm. C. Bellows. Nov. 25, 1837. Dec. 16, 1906.
 Martha E. Atkins. Wife of W. C. Bellows. Oct. 22, 1842.
 May 9, 1925.

Wilson.

Angie B. Wilson. Aug. 28, 1841. May 8, 1899.
 Duncan C. Wilson. June 14, 1829. Sept. 3, 1903.

Ellis

Wales H. Ellis, M. D. Sept. 20, 1835. April 21, 1898.
 Abbie R. Ellis. Mar. 20, 1843. July 22, 1903.
 Charles Eugene Danner. Born July 10, 1857. Died May 14, 1918.
 Mathew O'D. White. October 10, 1861. August 14, 1920.
 Sarah A. Willcox. October 27, 1843. Oct. 16, 1926.
 Mary C. Willcox. Wife of Charles Wilcox. Born July 14, 1804. Died March 21, 1861. Aged 56 years 8 mos. and 7 days.
 Maria F. Willcox. Born Feby. 4, 1834. Died Feb. 11, 1856 [Lines].
 Father. John Conant. Sept. 14, 1812. Feby. 21, 1903.
 Mother. Elvira Bradford Conant. June 14, 1820. Jan. 12, 1897. Natives of Maine.
 James Albert Emmons. Born Oct. 26, 1845. Died Aug. 25, 1893.
 John Conant Emmons. March 3, 1874. June 30, 1896.
 Nellie, twin child of Albert and Lucy Emmons. Born June 12, 1883. Died Sept. 21, 1883. Aged 8 mos. [illegible]
 Emmons, Infant child of Albert and Lucy Emmons. [Illegible.]
 Whitman. Dr. Joshua A. Whitman. Dec. 16, 1829. April 22, 1911.
 Hannah F. Whitman. May 3, 1830—May 5, 1906.
 Prentiss M. Whitman. Born Aug. 2, 1838. Died Jan. 14, 1916.
 Infant Children of Wm. P. and Grace W. Bristol.
 Alden Whitman, born March 9, 1803. Died Dec. 7, 1877.
 Herbert M. Whitman. Born Aug. 2, 1881. Died Oct. 16, 1894.
 Charles E. Whitman. Born July 31, 1877. Died June 15, 1879.
 Charles L. Eustis. Born Nov. 15, 1802. Died July 2, 1889.
 Mrs. C. L. Eustis. Born April 9, 1816. Died Sept. 11, 1892.

- Margaret. Our Darling aged 13 mos. 12 days.
- Mary C. Tison. Born Feb. 8, 1833. Died Mar. 2, 1895.
- James Bigland Kinghorn. Rossshire Scotland, August 25 1843. Oct. 8, 1915.
- Sarah L. Griffin. Born Feb. 13, 1842. Died Dec. 3, 1923.
- L. L. Griffin. Born April 28, 1844. Died May 23, 1899.
- Dr. C. M. Griffin. Born May 20, 1866. Died June 11, 1923.
- Olive Seely. Infant daughter of W^m. B. and Eula Nipson. April 15, 1895. July 8, 1896.
- J. A. Allison. 1829-1906.
- A. E. Allison. 1830-1901.
- Robert Mare. Born at Portsmouth Eng. Sept. 18, 1828. Died at Port Royal, Jan. 1, 1908.
- Matilda Williams Mare. Born at Huntingdon, Eng. 1841. Died at Port Royal, Nov. 9, 1901.
- James M. Henderson. Died Aug. 27, 1893. Aged 38 years.
- William C. Danner. April 6, 1825—Mar. 29, 1885. [Confederate Marker.]
- Annie E. Danner. July 8, 1827—Nov. 30, 1907.
- Edward Burns, son of W. C. and A. E. Danner. Born Dec. 31, 1855. Died Sept. 12, 1856.
- Alice Blanche, daughter of W. C. and A. E. Danner, Born Oct. 30, 1853. Died May 19, 1855.
- Mrs. Elizabeth Barnett, widow of Capt John B. Barnett, who departed this life Oct. 8, 1841, aged 69 years and 15 months. [Obituary]
- Martha A. E. Blount, daughter of E. A. and Annie E. Blount. Who departed this life the 15, January, 1842. Aged 6 years 2 months and 11 days.
- Telula, daughter of J. W. and A. R. Patterson, born Jan. 31, 1855. Died 27 June 1856 Aged 11 months and 28 days.
- English Sanders, wife of J. O' H. Sanders Jr. and daughter of W. S. and S. E. Tillinghast, born Nov. 23, 1885, departed this life Sept. 20, 1909.
- James O'Hare Sanders. Oct. 5, 1844—March 23, 1909.
- Mary S. Sanders 1846-1916.
- Cornelia Bryan Sanders. May 11, 1881—April 1, 1910.
- Adelaid Waterhouse Sanders. Sept. 8, 1873—April 1, 1910.
- George Waterhouse, Sept. 18, 1879—Jan. 15, 1920.

1877, Susie H. Roberts, 1896.

Harriet Adelaid, wife of L. W. Sanders, 1873-1910.

George Waterhouse. May 16, 1838. August 17, 1894.

Mrs. Agnes U. Lambeth, the beloved wife of D. J. Lambeth,
Who died July 6, 1831, aged 26 years 5 months and 18 days [Long
obituary.]

[Broken stone] Emma Henrietta, died 17 March 1859 aged 4
years 3 months and 21 days and Eliza Prince "our little Ida,"
died 21 March 1859, [broken] M. C. and Emma J. Breaker.

Little Agnes, daughter of D. J. and L. B. Lambeth who died
April 28, 1856, aged 18 months and 6 days.

Our darling Mamie, aged 4 years 3 mos. 2 days [Footstone]
N. E. F.

Margaret Blake White, daughter of T. G. and M. P. White,
born Sept. 28, 1875, died Sept. 30, 1878.

Elizabeth Winthrop White. Daughter of T. G. and M. P. White;
born Oct. 16, 1872, died Sept. 6, 1878.

Thomas Grimke, son of Thomas G. and Martha P. White.
Born July 11, 1868. Died [date covered up.]

Our child Eternal. John Berien Walker. Born Dec. 31, 1901.
Died April 30, 1905.

Ambrose Durban, a native of France, who departed this life
November 22, 1841, aged 50 years.

Irene Bretaudeau, 1851

[end.]

THE THOMAS ELFE ACCOUNT BOOK 1768-1775

Contributed by MABEL L. WEBBER

Copied by ELIZABETH H. JERVEY

(Continued from January)

NOVEM^r. 1772

Sundries	D ^r . to	Shop	£992. 9. 6
.81 John Blott 3 rd 2 Venetion Window Larths &			
pullies @ 40/		2.	
.118 Broughton Mary 7 th a Breakfast			
Table		£22.	
30 th a dble. Chest Draw's w th			
a Desk Draw'r		95.	
a sett of 3 weel Castors		2. 10	119. 10
		—	
.75 Cannon and Doughty 6 th 29 feet			
mated frett work		13.	
17-18 feet frett work		8. 2	21. 2
		—	
.130 Chovin Alexander 23 rd 1 doz ⁿ .			
Mahogany spatt back chairs		170.	
a poplar Bedstead Sacking			
Bottom		14.	
a Tea Board 50/ 1 knife Tray			
32/6		4. 2. 6	188. 2. 6
		—	
.131 Courntongue James 30 th putting a New hinge			
to a Shutter		.10	
.131 Dart John 14 th Library Book Case w th Chineas			
doors & Draws under them		100.	
.120 Farr Thomas Junior 11 th taking down &			
put ^g up a Bedstead		. 7. 6	
.120 Farr Thomas 13 th putting up a			
Sack ^g bottom Bedstead & tak-			
ing down 1 Larth bottom ditto.		15.	
14 put ^g up a larth bott ^m beds ^d			

	7/6 (17 th) put ^g on a Castor to a post 5/	12. 6	1. 7. 6
.132	Thomas Fuller 20 th a poplar Bedstead	7.	
.62	Fisher John 20 th a Sett Common Fretts for a Tray	6.	
.29	Gaillard John 7 th 1 Easie Chair Eagle Claws	30.	
.121	Glen William Junior 7 th putting 2 petition's in a Bird Cage	1	
	25 a Bason Stand	8	9.
.83	Hopkins William 5 th putting up a Bedstead 7/6 Cypress Cornish & Larths 70/	3.17. 6	
.95	Hunt John 11 th Taking down a Bedstead 7/6 (17 th) taking down & puting up a d°15/	1. 2. 6	
.70	Huger Benjamin 14 th Mending a Tea Table	7. 6	
.32	Hoyland Mary Ann 20 th 1 Bed Larth	5.	
.132	Jones Susannah Miss 26 th a Bason Stand	8.	
.69	Lowndes Rawlins 3 rd a double chest draw's w th . a pediment head Cut thro	85.	
.125	Leigh Egerton 3 rd 1 days work mend ^g Sundries 40/	£2.	
	1 Iron Rim Lock put on a door 40/ 2 wind ^w Larths w th pullies a 30/ 60/	5.	
	6 ½ days work on Sundries 10/ alter ^g 2 fire Screen Stick w th New Knob 20/	2.	
	7 a Mantle piece for a Chimney 60/ (13) th 2 brackets @ 30/ p ^s 60/	6.	15.
.125	Legare Daniel 10 th put ^g up a bedstead 7/6 Cut ^g a D° Narrow & put ^g up 15/	1. 2. 6	
.133	Legare Thomas 12 th a poplar Bedstead	6.	
.124	Lloyd John 20 th a Mahogany Cordial Case w th brass handles	10.	
.126	Matthews John senior 10 th a Breakfast Table	26.	

25 a Mahogany Bedstead fluted posts £35 1 sett brass Castors 30/	36.10	
Taking down & putting up a Bedstead	.15	63. 5
	—	
.133 McCall John Junior 13 th 5 Iron Locks for draws	1.10	
putting them on a dble Chest draws 30/	1.10	
20.a poplar field Bedstead sack ^g Bottom £16 a Sett brass Castors 30/	17.10	20.10
	—	
.107 Oliphant Doctor 11 th a large Square Table & 2 side Boards Rounded off		56.
.40 Pinckney Eliz. th 10 th Mending a dressing Glass & a p ^r New Screws	1.	
.134 Roupell George 30 th a dineing Table	18.	
.134 Swallow Sarah 3 rd 3 Brass handles	1.10	
.127 Stewart John 5 th a Library Table	85.	
	—	
Carried forward	£860.19. 6	
Sundries D. ^r to Shop Bro ^t Forward	£860.19. 6	
.128 Sommers Humphry 6 th a Large Close press with a pediment head Culopin	£85.	
11.a Sett base Larths 15/ (17 th) 3 Irons for base d ^o 15/	1.10	86.10
	—	
.135 Smith Upholsterer 10 th a popular Bedstead Sack ^g bottom		16.
.135 Swanston Robert 30 th Mend ^g a Chair New frame front feet & back d ^o		3.10
.65 Theus Jeremiah 7 th 4 large stretching frames	5.	
10 th a pack ^g Case 30/ Mending a Music Stand 15/	2.5	7. 5
	—	

.85	Young Francis 23 rd a Close Stool			
	Elbow Chair	16.		
	a pewter pan for ditto	2.5		18. 5
—		—		£992. 9. 6
.142				
.141	Cash D. ^r to Sundries			£1457. 17.
.38	To Plantation Acc ^t . for sundrys			28.10
.92	To Interest Account for Interest on a Bond			90. 2
.140	To Bonds and Notes for Jacob			
	Valk's Note	£500.		
	of Edw ^d . Shrewsbury for his			
	Note	61.		
	of Wellins Calcotte for his			
	Bond	200.		761.
.56	To Profit & Loss for so much gained on a			
	Bargain			25.
.142	To Shop Account as p Cash Book			
	£153.5 & p day Book	£78. 2. 6		231. 7. 6
.83	To Francis Young in full to 23 Inst ^t .			271.17.
.116	To M ^r . Kinloch in full			15.
.72	To Alexander Garden in full			35.
	Sundries D ^r to Cash			
	for so much paid			
.142	Shop Account for sundrys			293. 8
.113	House Expences for Sundrys			213. 6. 3
.140	Bonds and Notes p ^d J Valk for			
	Wellins Calcott's Note	£140		
	& for William Clay Snipes's			
	Bond	500.		640.
—		—		
.38	Plantation Acc ^t . paid Richard Lapert for			
	wheels			24.
—		—		
.141				£1170.14. 3
.140	Bonds & Notes D ^r . to Handicraft Slaves			£48.
.143	for George Cowdens Note for 3 Months hire			
	of Oxford			
.56	Profit & Loss D ^r . to Alex ^r . Garden			£15.

.72	for this Sum allowed in Settlement	
.140	Bonds & Notes Dr. to Sundries	£100.
	for an Erroneous Entry wherein Bonds &	
	Notes ought to have been Charg'd for	
	Blake Lea Whites Note in the Room of	
	being Credited as p Error in day Book	
	Oct ^r 12 1772 and Journal of 63	
.143	To Handicraft Slaves for	50.
.140	To Bonds & Notes for Balance of Wm Pat-	
	terson's Bond	46.
.92	To Interest Ac ^t .	4.
.140	Bonds & Notes Dr. to Sundries	£100.
	for an Erroneaus Entry Now rectify.d and	
	placed as it ought	
.143	To Handicraft Slaves	50.
.140	To Bonds & Notes for Ballance of Wm. Pat-	
	terson's Bond	46.
.92	To Interest Ac ^t .	4.
	Robert Cochran Dr. to Sundries	£4873. 2. 10
	for so much due for Interest and Cash Ad-	
	vanced as p different Accounts render'd	
.141	To Cash lent You on Bond Feb ^r .	
	16 th 1768	£1000.
	paid the Negro Carpenter	
	March 17, 1770	6.
	lent You on Your Note	55.
	paid Charles Pinckney Novem ^r	
	22	14. 16
	paid You d ^o 22	59. 14. 7
	paid Lampriere half of the	
	Vessell Sep ^t 7	450.
	paid Charles Pinckney	20.
	paid You £40 & drawing	
	Mortages £30	70.
	paid Thomas Smith 6 Negroes	1118. 16. 6
		2794. 7. 1
.92	To Interest Account for	
	28 Nov ^r . 1768 Interest due on	
	£2384. 15. 2 and £30	£24. 2. 1

5 Jan ^y 1769 ditto on 317.5.3	2.12.10
16 ditto on 1000.	
lent You on 16	
Feb. 1768	73. 6. 8
17 March 1770 ditto on	
219.18.1	21.
ditto on 100. Note	7. 6. 8
ditto on 35.4 for 9 Months	2. 2. 6
ditto on 1000. for 1 Year	80.
22 Nov ^r 1770 ditto on	
347.6.8 Ballance 1769	50.19
ditto on 707.10 Bond	38.12. 6
ditto on Your Bond	30.
7 Sep ^t 1771 ditto On 1000 for	
2 Years on Bond dated 19	
Sep ^r 1768	160.
ditto on 1000 for 3 years on	
Bond 16 Feb ^y 1768	240.
ditto on Your Covenant Bond	
for 1 Year	30.
ditto on 250 Bond Deliverd	1.13. 6
	761.15. 9
<hr/>	<hr/>
.140 To Bonds & Notes Return'd	
You Y ^r Note dated 22 Ap ^l	
1769	£100
ditto ditto 17 March 1770	707.10
ditto ditto 8 Aug ⁴ 1771	250.
ditto my note ball ⁿ . Sept ^r 7	
1771	59.10
	1117.
<hr/>	<hr/>
.56 To Profit & Loss for my trouble in Transact-	
ing the Several Business with Ben Smith	
&ca According to Agreement	200.
Sundrys D ^r to Robert Cochran	
.141 Cash By Cash of Robert Smith	
for rent 5 th Jan ^y . 1769	£100.
By ditto of you 17 March 1770	27.15. 9
of you from Henckley for your	
Vessell	900.
	1027.15. 9
<hr/>	<hr/>

.140 Bonds & Notes Your Bond		
March 17 1770	707.10	
Your d ^o Feb ^y 16 1768	1000.	
Your d ^o payable 9 Sep ^r 1772	1500.	3207.10
.92 Interest Account for 11 m ^o Int ^t .		
on Bond Feb ^y 16 1768	73.	
& for 2 y ^s 9 m ^o & 6 days Interest	221. 3	294. 3
.56 Profit & Loss forgiving him the Balance		13. 1. 3
53		£4542.10

(To be continued)

MARRIAGE AND DEATH NOTICES FROM THE CITY
GAZETTE AND DAILY ADVERTISER

Contributed by ELIZABETH H. JERVEY

(Continued from July, 1935)

Died, at half past 4 o'clock, on the 4th of January, 1812, Mrs. Mary Pinckney, wife of Major General Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, aged 60 years. (Thursday January 9, 1812.)

Married on Thursday evening, the 9th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Gallagher, Mr. Jn. Deval. to Miss Elizabeth Ballon, eldest daughter of Mr. Andrew Ballon; all of this city. (Saturday, January 11, 1812.)

Died, in Christ Church Parish, on the 30th December, 1811, Mrs. Ann White, in the fifty-fourth year of her age.

Died, at Charlestown (Mass.) on Sunday evening, the 29th ult. Commodore Samuel Nicholson, senior officer in the Navy of the United States, aged 69 years. (Tuesday January 14, 1812.)

Married, on Thursday morning, the 9th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Dehon, Charles Lawrence Osborn, Esq., to Miss Sarah Horry Glover, eldest daughter of Moses Glover Esq., deceased. (Friday January 17, 1812.)

Died, on Saturday evening last, . . . Master William Pollock aged 11 years and 10 months. He has left a fond, indulgent (and now unhappy) mother, and three small sisters to lament their irreparable loss.

Died, on Wednesday, the 15th inst. Mr. David Lopez, in the 63rd year of his age . . . [left] a disconsolate widow and ten children . . . (Tuesday January 21, 1812.)

Died, on the 16th inst. Mrs. Elizabeth Gains, wife of George W. Gains sail-maker, in this city aged 37 years, a native of New-York . . . leaving a disconsolate husband and aged parents to lament her loss. (Wednesday January 22, 1812.)

Died, on Monday, the 13th ult. Mr. Benjamin Langstaff, in the 39th year of his age, late Merchant of this city. He has left a disconsolate widow and seven small children . . . (Thursday January 23, 1812.)

The Friends and Acquaintances of Mr. James Cox, are requested to attend his Funeral, without further invitation, This Afternoon, at 3 o'clock. (Friday, January 24, 1812.)

Died, in Camden, on Monday the 13th instant very suddenly, Dr. Isaac Alexander, aged about 65 years; an old and respectable inhabitant of that place.

Departed this life on Friday the 10th instant, David Riddle-spurger, Esq. . . . (Monday January 27, 1812.)

Departed this life, on Wednesday, the 22nd instant, in the 50th year of his age, Mr. James Cox, Partner of the House of Messrs. Tunno & Cox, of this city. The recollection of his worth as a husband, a father, a brother, an uncle, a friend, and a citizen, is too recent to require a panegyric. At the outbreaking of the revolution, though a youth, he ardently engaged in the cause of his country. . . . A short time after the establishment of his country's Independence, he engaged in the Mercantile Business, and from the clearness of his judgment, and the arder of his industry, . . . he contributed in a good degree to place his establishment in that high respectable standing, that it has for upwards of eight and twenty years in our city. (Tuesday January 28, 1812.)

Communication

In the full enjoyment of health and almost undiminished activity, was very suddenly called from this transitory existence, on the morning of the 13th instant., Docter Isaac Alexander, in about the 59th year of his age, for many years a much beloved and revered Physician and citizen of Camden.

He was a native of North Carolina, born of reputable and eminently pious parents, . . . Alike animated to excel in virtue and to shine in the walks of literature, he was qualified at an early age to graduate with the first honors of his class, at Princeton College. From thence he was called to preside over the Academy at Charlotte, where he had received the first rudiments of his education. For five years he conducted the interests of this Seminary with a dignity and ability which gave the highest degree of celebrity to the institution. During this period, ever ardent in the pursuit of knowledge, he devoted his leisure hours to the study of Medicine, and qualified himself for the practice by attending Military

Hospitals, at that time conducted by gentlemen eminent in the profession.

At the conclusion of the Revolutionary War he settled in Camden where he continued the practice of Medicine with a few intervals, and in the discharge of various important offices, both under the general and state government . . . a tender wife an infant son, and a daughter (by his first marriage) with a young family—whom Camden and his country are left to mourn. . . .
verses Camden, 24th January, 1812.

Married, on Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Gallagher, Mr. Angelo Santi, to Mrs. Henrietta Tessier, both of this city.

The Members of the Cincinnati, and other Friends, are requested to attend the Funeral of Major Samuel Beekman, from his late residence in Hazell street, This Evening, 4 o'clock. (Wednesday Morning, January 29, 1812.)

Died of a Consumption, at the Plantation of Mr. James Brown, Christ Church Parish, in the 32d year of her age, Mrs. Eliza Brown, wife of William Brown M.D. of Philadelphia. This lady removed to this country with a hope that the change of climate might restore her; but she survived her passage only by two months.—She has left a husband and two children to lament her loss. (Friday January 31, 1812.)

Departed this life, on the 21st inst. in the 26th year of his age, Charles Dewar Simons, Esq. Professor of Chemistry, and Natural Philosophy, in the College of South Carolina. . . .

Professor Simons was, at an early age, marked by a seriousness of deportment, and an ingenuity of mind, which are generally the attainment of riper years. . . . The strong bent of his genius was to the science of nature and the development of her powers in the formation of things; and never had philosophy a more assiduous follower, nor chemistry a more devout student. . . . Having procured, at much expence, a proper apparatus, he formed a society of his young friends, to whom it was his habit to reveal the treasures of his laborious industry; and whom he encouraged in the paths of virtue, by the example of his own honorable spirit. . . . It was on his return to Columbia, from a visit to Charleston, that his death was occasioned by an accidental fresh in the river, which rendered the road partly impassable. . . . (Saturday, February 1, 1812)

Departed this life, on the 28th inst. Major Samuel Beekman, in the 62d year of his age. . . . he was an affectionate husband, a good father, and a kind and indulgent master. . . . (Monday February 3, 1812.)

Departed this life, on Tuesday morning last, at his plantation, in the Parish of St. James' Santee, Thomas Satur Jerman, Esq. in the 38th year of his age . . . (Saturday, February 8, 1812.)

The Friends and Acquaintances of Mrs. Eliza Jane Napier, are invited to attend her Funeral, from No. 129 Tradd Street, This Day the 11th inst. at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon. (Tuesday February 11th 1812.)

Married, on Tuesday evening, the 4th inst. by the Rev. Dr. Percy, Capt. Richard F. Howard, to Miss Elizabeth W. Mazyck,—daughter of Capt. Daniel Mazyck—all of this city. (Wednesday, February 12, 1812.)

Married, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Gallagher, Mr. John Lewis to Miss Cecelia Harriot Duriou.

Departed this life on Friday, the 14th inst. Mrs. Catharine Postell. Two small children, and many relatives and friends, are left to lament their loss. (Wednesday, February 19, 1812.)

Died, on the 9th inst. of a rapid consumption, Mrs. Eliza Jane Napier, consort of Mr. Thomas Napier, merchant of this city, aged seventeen years and seven months, . . . This beautifaul young woman was only married four months and nine days when she was torn from the strongest attachment a tender and loving mother could feel for a dutiful and only child. . . . (Tuesday February 25, 1812.)

Obituary

On Tuesday morning, the 18th inst. died Thomas Bee, Esquire, one of the oldest inhabitants of this city, and Judge of this Federal District, to which honorable office he was appointed by President Washington, in the year 1790. . . . There was scarcely an office of honor and trust in the gift of his fellow-citizens to which he had not been appointed. He had discharged, with distinguished credit, the duties of Member of Assembly, and Speaker of the House of Representatives, Member of the Privy Council, Judge of the State Courts, Member of the Council of Safety, Lieutenant-Governor, (when the post was full of responsibility,) Member of

Congress, and, finally, Judge of this Federal District. In this last capacity he was called upon to organize, as it were, the proceedings of the new Judicature, to which the Constitution and Laws of the United States had given a "local habitation and a name," but to which nothing less than great natural sagacity, much experience, and a judicial temper seldom equalled, could have imparted its essential energy and weight. In his new office, as in every preceding one, he "bore his faculties meekly." . . . In private life, he was an indulgent husband, father, and master—he was friendly, hospitable, liberal; . . . during a tedious illness of unprecedented severity, neither the tortures in which it began, nor the protracted agonies of the death bed in which it closed, ever drew from him a complaint, or forced from him a murmur. . . .

Departed this life on the 28th ult. Mrs. Susannah Muncreiff, relict of Richard Muncreiff, of Charleston, deceased, aged 83 years and six months. . . . (Friday March 6, 1812.)

Married, on Sunday evening, the 1st March, by the Rev. Dr. Hollinshead Mr. John Smith, to Miss Elizabeth Ann Boulware, both of this place. (Saturday March 7, 1812.)

Married on Sunday evening last, by Charles Tew, Esq., Mr. Alexander Simmons, of Orangeburg district, to Miss Juliana Jewell, of this city. (Friday March 13, 1812.)

Died, on Thursday the 27th ult. aged 85 years, Mrs. Mary Linguard, a native of this state, and for the last 60 years a constant resident of this city, during which period, until a few days of her death, which she met with christian fortitude and resignation, she enjoyed an uninterrupted state of good health . . . (Saturday, March 21, 1812)

Died, in Newberry district, on the 6th instant, Mr. Isaac Mitchell, in the 86th year of his age—an honest man and a good citizen.

The Friends and Acquaintances of the late Mrs. Amey Baker, are requested (without further invitation) to attend her Funeral this day, at 12 o'clock from her late residence, No. 74, Wentworth-Street. (Monday March 23, 1812.)

Died, in this city, on the 22d inst. in the 36th year of his age, Mr. John Smith, son of Mr. Matthew Smith, of Naven, in the County of Meath, Ireland. (Friday, March 27, 1812.)

Died, at New York, Dr. Edward Miller. (Wednesday April 1, 1812.)

The Friends and Acquaintances of the late Mrs. Ann Dorothy Sass, are requested to attend her Funeral, without a more particular invitation, from her residence No. 35 Queen-street, This Afternoon, at 3 o'clock. (Thursday April 2, 1812.)

Married, last Saturday evening, by the Reverend Doctor Buchan Mr. Matthew Fleming, Merchant, to the amiable Miss Ann M'Corckie, both of this city.

The Friends and Acquaintances of the late Mr. Christian Belser, are invited to attend his Funeral, This Morning, at 10 o'clock.

The Friends and Acquaintances of the late Mr. John Horlbeck, sen. are requested to attend his Funeral without a more particular invitation, from his late residence No. 17 Moore-street, This afternoon, at 3 o'clock. (Saturday April 4, 1812.)

Died, on the evening of Tuesday last, in the 58th year of her age, Mrs. Ann D. Sass. . . . she fulfilled the relative duties of a sincere friend, an affectionate wife, and a kind and tender parent. . . . Lines (Monday April 6, 1812.)

Departed this life, on the 3d inst. Mr. Christian Belser, aged 59 years, for many years a respectable inhabitant of this place. . . . (Tuesday April 7, 1812.)

Died, at New-York, on the 24th ult. Mr. John Bonsal, aged 74 years, an old and respectable inhabitant of that city. (Thursday April 9, 1812.)

Died, at Orangeburg, on the 18th ultimo, Mrs. Elizabeth Burnham Lesterjette, aged 55 years, of a short but severe illness, which she sustained with christian resignation. By the death of this amiable woman, her family are bereaved of a most tender and affectionate parent; her friends, a kind and sympathizing companion; and the poor a friend indeed. . . . Lines (Monday, April 13, 1812.)

(To be continued)

CORRECTION

On page 43 of the January issue, a statement is made that Nathaniel Ingraham was the Commodore. This is an error, Duncan Nathaniel Ingraham, 1802-1891, being the Commodore, who was the son of Nathaniel and Louisa Hall Ingraham. Louisa Hall, daughter of George Abbott Hall, married Nathaniel Ingraham, Dec. 1798.

